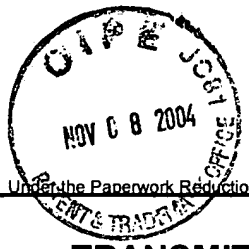
120



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TRANSMITTAL FORM

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Total Number of Pages in This Submission: 24

Application Number	09/987,102
Filing Date	November 13, 2001
First Named Inventor	Eric D. White
Art Unit	2682
Examiner Name	Yuwen PAN
Attorney Docket Number	P2148/0037 (42134)

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ENCLOSURES *(Check all that apply)*

- [x] Fee Transmittal Form
  - [ ] Fee Attached
- [ ] Amendment/Reply
  - [ ] After Final
  - [ ] Affidavits/declaration(s)
- [x] Extension of Time Request
- [ ] Express Abandonment Request
- [ ] Information Disclosure Statement
- [ ] Certified Copy of Priority Document(s)
- [ ] Reply to Missing Parts/ Incomplete Application
  - [ ] Reply to Missing Parts under 37 CFR 1.52 or 1.53
- [ ] Drawing(s)
- [ ] Licensing-related Papers
- [ ] Petition
- [ ] Petition to Convert to a Provisional Application
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- [ ] CD, Number of CD(s) _____
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- [ ] After Allowance Communication to TC
- [ ] Appeal Communication to Board of Appeals and Interferences
- [x] Appeal Communication to TC **(Appeal Notice, Brief, Reply Brief)**
- [ ] Proprietary Information
- [ ] Status Letter
- [ ] Other Enclosure(s) (please Identify below):

Remarks

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT, ATTORNEY, OR AGENT

Firm Name	Gardner Carton & Douglas LLP		
Signature			
Printed name	Joseph J. Buczynski		
Date	November 8, 2004	Reg. No.	35.084

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FEE TRANSMITTAL for FY 2005

Effective 10/01/2004. Patent fees are subject to annual revision.

☐ Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYMENT ($) 1,320

Complete if Known	
Application Number	09/987,102
Filing Date	November 13, 2001
First Named Inventor	Eric D. White
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Attorney Docket No.	P2148/0037 (42134)

METHOD OF PAYMENT *(check all that apply)*

☐ Check ☐ Credit card ☐ Money Order ☐ Other ☐ None

☑ Deposit Account:

Deposit Account Number: 07-0181

Deposit Account Name: Gardner Carton & Douglas

The Director is authorized to: *(check all that apply)*

☑ Charge fee(s) indicated below ☑ Credit any overpayments

☑ Charge any additional fee(s) or any underpayment of fee(s)

☐ Charge fee(s) indicated below, **except for the filing fee** to the above-identified deposit account.

FEE CALCULATION

1. BASIC FILING FEE

Large Entity Fee Code	Large Entity Fee ($)	Small Entity Fee Code	Small Entity Fee ($)	Fee Description	Fee Paid
1001	790	2001	395	Utility filing fee	
1002	350	2002	175	Design filing fee	
1003	550	2003	275	Plant filing fee	
1004	790	2004	395	Reissue filing fee	
1005	160	2005	80	Provisional filing fee	

SUBTOTAL (1) ($)

2. EXTRA CLAIM FEES FOR UTILITY AND REISSUE

	Extra Claims		Fee from below		Fee Paid
Total Claims		-20** =		X	=
Independent Claims		- 3** =		X	=
Multiple Dependent					=

Large Entity Fee Code	Large Entity Fee ($)	Small Entity Fee Code	Small Entity Fee ($)	Fee Description
1202	18	2202	9	Claims in excess of 20
1201	88	2201	44	Independent claims in excess of 3
1203	300	2203	150	Multiple dependent claim, if not paid
1204	88	2204	44	** Reissue independent claims over original patent
1205	18	2205	9	** Reissue claims in excess of 20 and over original patent

SUBTOTAL (2) ($)

**or number previously paid, if greater; For Reissues, see above

FEE CALCULATION (continued)

3. ADDITIONAL FEES

Large Entity Fee Code	Large Entity Fee ($)	Small Entity Fee Code	Small Entity Fee ($)	Fee Description	Fee Paid
1051	130	2051	65	Surcharge - late filing fee or oath	
1052	50	2052	25	Surcharge - late provisional filing fee or cover sheet	
1053	130	1053	130	Non-English specification	
1812	2,520	1812	2,520	For filing a request for *ex parte* reexamination	
1804	920*	1804	920*	Requesting publication of SIR prior to Examiner action	
1805	1,840*	1805	1,840*	Requesting publication of SIR after Examiner action	
1251	110	2251	55	Extension for reply within first month	
1252	430	2252	215	Extension for reply within second month	
1253	980	2253	490	Extension for reply within third month	980
1254	1,530	2254	765	Extension for reply within fourth month	
1255	2,080	2255	1,040	Extension for reply within fifth month	
1401	340	2401	170	Notice of Appeal	
1402	340	2402	170	Filing a brief in support of an appeal	340
1403	300	2403	150	Request for oral hearing	
1451	1,510	1451	1,510	Petition to institute a public use proceeding	
1452	110	2452	55	Petition to revive - unavoidable	
1453	1,330	2453	665	Petition to revive - unintentional	
1501	1,370	2501	685	Utility issue fee (or reissue)	
1502	490	2502	245	Design issue fee	
1503	660	2503	330	Plant issue fee	
1460	130	1460	130	Petitions to the Commissioner	
1807	50	1807	50	Processing fee under 37 CFR 1.17(q)	
1806	180	1806	180	Submission of Information Disclosure Stmt	
8021	40	8021	40	Recording each patent assignment per property (times number of properties)	
1809	790	2809	395	Filing a submission after final rejection (37 CFR 1.129(a))	
1810	790	2810	395	For each additional invention to be examined (37 CFR 1.129(b))	
1801	790	2801	395	Request for Continued Examination (RCE)	
1802	900	1802	900	Request for expedited examination of a design application	

Other fee (specify) _____

*Reduced by Basic Filing Fee Paid

SUBTOTAL (3) ($) 1,320.00

SUBMITTED BY

Name (Print/Type)	Joseph J. Buczynski	Registration No. (Attorney/Agent)	35,084	Telephone	202-230-5114
Signature				Date	March 8, 2004

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P2148/0037
42134

PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of	:	
Eric D. White	:	Group Art Unit: 2682
Serial No.: 09/987,102	:	Examiner: Yuwen Pan
Filed: November 13, 2001	:	
For: A SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR DETERMINING THE MEASURE OF MOBILITY OF A SUBSCRIBER DEVICE IN AN AD-HOC WIRELESS NETWORK WITH FIXED WIRELESS ROUTERS AND WIDE AREA NETWORK (WAN) ACCESS POINTS	:	

APPELLANT'S BRIEF ON APPEAL UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.192

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

The following comprises Appellant's Brief on Appeal against the final rejection dated February 11, 2004, finally rejecting claims 1-24. This Appeal Brief is accompanied by the required appeal fee set forth in 37 CFR § 1.17(f). Appellant's Notice of Appeal was filed on June 10, 2004. Accordingly, a Petition for a Three-Month Extension of Time along with the appropriate extension fee also is being filed with this Appeal Brief.

REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

Based on information supplied by Appellant's and to the best of the Appellant's legal representative's knowledge, the real party in interest is the assignee, MeshNetworks, Inc.

RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

There are no other related appeals or interferences known to Appellant, Appellant's legal representative, or assignee which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending Appeal.

STATUS OF CLAIMS

In the final Office Action dated February 11, 2004, claims 1-24 were finally rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,822,309 to Ayanoglu et al. Claims 1-24 are appealed.

STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

A Response filed on November 25, 2003, which included no claim amendments, was entered, and a final Office Action was issued on February 11, 2004 in response thereto. A Response to the final Office Action, which included no claim amendments, was filed on May 11, 2004 and considered by the Examiner.

SUMMARY OF THE CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

Appellant's invention is directed to a system, method and computer readable medium of instructions capable of determining the mobility of a node in a network, such as a wireless ad-hoc network that requires the node to share its information with other nodes, so that the rate at which the node shares this information could be based on the rate of mobility of the node, to thus enable the nodes to share their information with other nodes more economically from a bandwidth usage standpoint. (Page 1, lines 1-9 and Page 10, lines 8-27). The system, method and computer readable medium of instructions employ a node that comprises a transceiver and a controller and is adapted for use in a wireless communications network and capable of determining its mobility. (Page 10, line 28 through Page 11, line 29). The transceiver communicates with or attempts to communicate with at least one of the stationary other nodes in the network. (Page 10, line 28 through Page 11, line 4). The communication by the transceiver with at least one other stationary node enables the node to determine its distance to that stationary node, and the attempted communication by the transceiver with that stationary node enables the node to determine whether that stationary node is a within a transmission range of the node. (Page 10, line 28 through Page 11, line 17). At least one of the stationary nodes can be a stationary router that is adapted to route data packets which it receives that are addressed to other nodes to those other nodes, and at least one of the stationary nodes can be an access point that provides the node and other nodes with access to another portion of the network and/or another different network. (Page 10, lines 23-27).

The controller determines a mobility factor of the node based on the communication or attempted communication with the stationary other node. (Page 11, lines 18-20). The controller then controls a rate at which the transceiver sends information pertaining to the node to at least one of the other nodes in the network based on the mobility factor. (Page 12, lines 1-7). The determined mobility factor represents a rate of mobility of the node (Page 11, lines 24-25), and the rate at which the controller controls the transceiver to send the information is proportional to the rate of mobility (Page 12, lines 8-10). Accordingly, the nodes are able to share their information with other nodes more economically from a bandwidth standpoint, that is, a fast moving node shares its information more often than a slow moving or stationary node. (Page 12, lines 8-22).

GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

Whether claims 1-24 are anticipated under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) in view of the teachings of the Ayanoglu et al. patent.

ARGUMENTS

The 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) Rejection of Claims 1-24

As demonstrated below, it is Appellant's position that the Examiner is incorrect in maintaining the § 102(b) rejection of claims 1-24, because the Ayanoglu et al. patent fails to teach or suggest a node (claim 1), adapted for use in a wireless communication system, that is capable of determining *its own mobility*, as well as a method (claim 9) or a computer readable medium of

instructions (claim 17) that provides such a node with this capability. This rejection will first be addressed with regard to the independent claims.

Independent claims 1, 9 and 17

In support of the final rejection, the Examiner relies significantly on teachings in the Ayanoglu et al. patent relating to the transmission of virtual channel identifiers (VCIs) between nodes. However, Appellant respectfully submits that the use of VCIs does not relate to the "mobility factor" explicitly recited in independent claims 1, 9 and 17 and, in particular, the ability of a node to determine *its own mobility*, that is, rate of movement (e.g., stationary, slow or fast), and to control the rate at which it transmits information about itself (e.g., routing table information) based on the rate at which it is moving.

It is well settled that in order for a claim to be anticipated under 35 U.S.C. § 102, each and every element of the claimed invention must be disclosed in a single prior art reference. Orthokinetics, Inc. v. Safety Travel Chairs. Inc., 806 F.2d 1565, 1574 (Fed. Cir. 1986). To make this analysis, the scope and meaning of the language of the claims must be interpreted in light of the specification, the relevant prior art, and the prosecution history as understood by a person of ordinary skill in the relevant art. Unique Concepts, Inc. v. Brown, 939 F.2d 1558, 1561 (Fed. Cir. 1991); Senmed Inc. v. Richard-Allan Medical Indus., Inc., 888 F.2d 815, 818 (Fed. Cir. 1989). Claim interpretation is a question of law. Markman v. Westview Instruments, 517 U.S. 370 (1996). In interpreting claim language, resort is initially made to intrinsic evidence such as

the specification, drawings and prosecution history of the patent. However, a court can also receive extrinsic evidence, such as expert testimony, if such evidence is necessary to assist in understanding the meaning of the claim language. Vitronics Corporation v. Conceptronic, Inc., 90 F.3d 1576 (Fed. Cir. 1996); AFG Industries, Inc. v. Cardinal IG Co., 239 F.3d 1239 (Fed. Cir. 2001). Whether or not the reference discloses every element of the invention, and also whether the reference and the claimed invention are the same, is to be determined by considering how persons of ordinary skill in the art interpret the reference. Scripps Clink & Research Fdm. v. Genentech. Inc., 927 F.2d 1565, 1576 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

As discussed briefly above, the present invention provides a system, method and computer readable medium of instructions capable of determining the mobility of a node in a network, such as a wireless ad-hoc network that requires the node to share its information with other nodes, so that the rate at which the node shares this information could be based on the rate of mobility of the node, to thus enable the nodes to share their information with other nodes more economically from a bandwidth usage standpoint. Independent claim 1 defines an embodiment of the present invention as a node that is adapted for use in a wireless communications network and capable of determining *its own* mobility. The wireless communications network comprises a plurality of other nodes, at least some of which are stationary. The node is defined as comprising a transceiver and a controller. The transceiver is adapted to communicate or attempt to communicate with at least one of the stationary other nodes in the network. The controller determines a mobility factor *of the node based on the communication or attempted communication with the stationary other node.* The

controller then controls a rate at which the transceiver sends information pertaining to the node to at least one of the other nodes in the network based on the mobility factor. In other words, the controller *of the node* performs the mobility factor calculation *based on a transmission by the node to at least one stationary node in the network.* Independent claim 9 defines a method including steps for performing these operations, and independent claim 17 defines a computer readable medium of instructions for performing these operations.

In the Advisory Action, the Examiner contends that the term "mobility factor" is vague. Appellant respectfully submits that it is well established that terms which are ambiguous or do not have a plain meaning should be interpreted in view of the specification. *See, e.g., Johnson Worldwide Associates, Inc. v. Zebco Corporation, 175 F.3d 985, 50 USPQ2d 1607 (Fed. Cir. 1999) and Vitronics Corp. v. Conceptronics, Inc., 90 F.3d 1576, 39 USPQ2d 1573 (Fed. Cir. 1996).* Assuming that the term "mobility factor" has no plain meaning, this term can be interpreted according to its definition in paragraph 0031. As stated in paragraph 0031

> if a set of fixed nodes (IAPs 106 and wireless fixed routers 107) have existed as neighbors of the mobile node for relatively long periods of time, it is determined that this node is stationary. However, if there is any notable change in these factors, including variations in the distances between the mobile node and the fixed nodes and the changing of fixed nodes in and out of the mobile node's list of known neighbors, the mobile node is determined to

be mobile. The rate at which these events occur is therefore referred to as the mobility factor for the mobile node.

Accordingly, Appellant respectfully submits that the term "mobility factor" is clearly defined in the specification as the rate at which a node is moving that is determined based on the rate of changes of factors such as variations in distances between itself and fixed nodes and changing of the node's neighbor list. Appellant further respectfully submits that under this interpretation, the Examiner erred in rejecting the claims in view of the teachings of the Ayanoglu patent.

The Ayanoglu et al. patent teaches signaling and control architecture for an ad-hoc ATM LAN. The ATM LAN includes a plurality of portable base station (PBS) switching nodes that are coupled together and communicate with each other. As described, for example, in the Abstract, the ATM LAN is capable of performing "mobility management techniques" for handling mobile sign-ons and idle handoffs, to locate mobile users during connection and setup, and to perform handoffs when a mobile is actively involved in a connection.

The Examiner contends that column 4, line 59 through column 5, line 64, column 8, lines 36-57 and column 9, lines 13-42 of the Ayanoglu et al. patent teach the features of the controller as recited in independent claim 1 of the present application as discussed above. Appellant respectfully disagrees. Granted, although these passages of the Ayanoglu et al. patent use the term "mobility", Appellant respectfully submits that the "mobility" which the Ayanoglu et al. patent describes does not relate to the "mobility factor" that is determined for a node so that the rate of transmission by

that node can be based on that mobility factor as in the claimed embodiments of the present invention. For example, column 4, lines 59-66 state that the issue of "user mobility" is addressed by assuming "(i) slow mobility, for example, walking speed, (ii) distributed control, and (iii) permitted movement through blind spots" so as to "keep the PBSs simple and low cost". On the other hand, column 8, lines 42-47 describe "mobility management" as involving "(i) registrations, to handle mobile sign-ons, and idle handoffs" and "(ii) mobile location procedures during connection setup". In other words, the term "mobility" in the Ayanoglu et al. patent refers to managing connection and handoff of the mobile user terminals. Appellants respectfully submit that none of these cited passages, nor any other portion of the Ayanoglu et al. patent, teaches or suggests the ability to determine a *mobility factor* of a node *based on a communication or attempted communication by the node with a stationary other node*, and then the ability to control *a rate at which the transceiver sends information pertaining to the node* (in which the transceiver resides) to at least one of the other nodes in the network *based on the determined mobility factor*.

Concerning the term VCI that the Examiner relies on in the "Response to Arguments" section of the final Office Action, Appellant respectfully submits that in an ATM network, the VCI provides a virtual connection between any two switches that must be maintained in order to adhere to the ATM protocols, especially in relation to QoS issues. The VCI may pass through one or more of the other switches as it traverses from origin to destination, and the links between the switches can be wire or free space optics.

Appellant respectfully submits that at best, the arrangement of switches in the Ayanoglu et al. network could be construed as access points (APs) and the way that the APs are interconnected over a backbone, and the "mobility" relates to the manner in which a wireless mobile connects to a switch, as well as the manner in which the mobile connects to another switch when it moves. Granted, as the Examiner explains, VCIs can be used along with the virtual path identifiers (VPIs) to ascertain routing paths. However, Appellant respectfully submits that in no way do the VCIs or VPIs enable a node to ascertain *its own mobility or rate of movement* (i.e., "mobility factor"), and then base its rate of communication on that rate of movement.

For these reasons, Appellant respectfully submits that the Ayanoglu et al. patent does not anticipate the embodiments of the invention as recited even in independent claims 1, 9 and 17. Furthermore, although the Examiner did not present any obviousness rejections, since the operations performed by the Ayanoglu et al. network, even including the use of VCIs and VPIs, are so unlike the mobility determining operations of the claimed embodiments of the present invention, Appellant respectfully submits that one skilled in the art would not have found even the embodiments of the present invention recited in independent claims 1, 9 and 17 obvious.

Dependent Claims 2-8, 10-16 and 18-24

Although dependent claims 2-8, 10-16 and 18-24 are allowable by their dependency on independent claims 1, 9 and 17, Appellant respectfully submits that the Ayanoglu et al. patent fails

to teach or suggest the additional features recited in these claims. Accordingly, Appellant respectfully submits that the rejection of the dependent claims is also in error.

For example, as demonstrated above, the Ayanoglu et al. patent fails to teach or suggest that the determined mobility factor represents a *rate* of mobility of the node as recited in claims 2, 10 and 18, and that the rate at which the controller controls the transceiver to send the information is *proportional* to the rate of mobility as recited in claims 3, 11 and 19. Column 4, line 59 through column 5, line 64 of the Ayanoglu et al. patent, which are cited against claims 2, 10 and 18, are deficient for the reasons discussed above with regard to claims 1, 9 and 17, and column 8, lines 36-57 and column 11, line 1 through column 12, line 10, which are cited against claims 3, 11 and 19, are deficient for the reasons discussed above, and also, because columns 11 and 12 merely describe QoS checking by the PBSs.

Furthermore, the Ayanoglu et al. patent fails to teach or suggest that the communication by the transceiver with at least one other stationary node enables the node to determine its distance to the at least one other stationary node as explicitly recited in claims 4, 12 and 20, and that the *attempted* communication by the transceiver with at least one other stationary node enables the node to determine whether the at least one other stationary node is a within a transmission range of the node as recited in claims 5, 13 and 21. Column 13, line 53 through column 14, line 3, which are cited against claims 4, 5, 12, 13, 20 and 21, merely include the statement that information may be routed directly through the two mobiles if they are within listening distance of each other. This

passage does not involve a distance check between the node, whose mobility factor is being determined, and a stationary node.

Also, the Ayanoglu et al. patent does not teach or suggest a network having the limitations recited in independent claims 1, 9 and 17 where at least one of its stationary nodes includes a stationary router that is adapted to route data packets which it receives that are addressed to other nodes to those other nodes as recited in claims 6, 14 and 22. Rather, column 6, lines 11-40 involve the routing of ATM cells. In addition, nowhere does the Ayanoglu et al. patent teach or suggest a network having the limitations recited in independent claims 1, 9 and 17 where at least one of the stationary nodes includes an access point that provides the node and other nodes with access to another portion of the network and/or another different network as recited in claims 7, 15 and 23, nor does it teach or suggest that such a network having these limitations includes an ad-hoc network as recited in claims 8, 16 and 24. Granted, column 3, line 47 states that the PBSs can employ "and ad-hoc networking layout". However, nowhere does this or any other passage of the Ayanoglu et al. patent teach or suggest that the network has the ability to determine the mobility factor of a node as recited in independent claims 1, 9 and 17, in addition to the features mentioned above as recited in claims 7, 8, 15, 16, 23 and 24.

Appellant further respectfully submits that although the Ayanoglu patent uses the term "ad-hoc network", the network taught by the Ayanoglu patent is actually an ATM network with wireless access as opposed to a true mobile ad-hoc network. Specifically, Appellant respectfully submits that the term "ad-hoc" as used in the Ayanoglu patent relates to the topology of a network of ATM

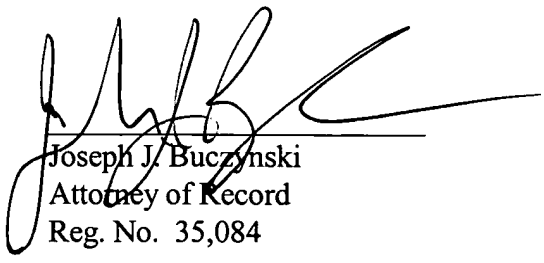
switches. As can be appreciated by one skilled in the art, in a typical ATM network, the switches are set up in a specific topology and the switches know how to route to each other based on the topology. On the contrary, in the network taught by the Ayanoglu patent, the switches are set up in a non-specific manner and an algorithm is used to determine how the switches are to interconnect. As discussed above, the VCI provides a virtual connection between any two switches that must be maintained in order to adhere to the ATM protocols, especially in relation to QOS issues. The VCI may pass through one or more of the other switches as it traverses from origin to destination, and the links between the switches can be wire or free space optics.

Appellant respectfully submits that at best, the arrangement of switches in the Ayanoglu network could be construed as access points (APs) and the way that the APs are interconnected over a backbone, and the "mobility" relates to the manner in which a wireless mobile connects to a switch, as well as the manner in which the mobile connects to another switch when it moves. Appellant again respectfully submits that this arrangement is not an ad-hoc network as the term is known in the art. For example, nowhere does the Ayanoglu patent teach or suggest multi-hopping between terminals and routing which includes the sharing of routing information between terminals and the use such information to communicate between terminals over multiple hops, as would occur in an ad-hoc network. On the contrary, in a dynamic ad-hoc network, terminals continuously update their own routing tables and share this information with other terminals so that the other terminals can make the appropriate routing decisions. This sharing of routing tables depletes precious bandwidth in the network and hence, the claimed embodiments of the present invention

attempt to share this information more efficiently by basing the rate on which a terminal shares this information on the terminal's own mobility. By doing this assessment, the terminal will transmit its routing information less frequently when possible (i.e., when the terminal is stationary or moving slowly) and thus use less of the network's bandwidth resources.

For all the reasons set forth above, it is clear that the present invention as defined in claims 1-24 is not anticipated by the teachings of the Ayanoglu et al. patent, because the Ayanoglu et al. patent fails to teach or suggest a node, adapted for use in a wireless communication system, that is capable of determining *its own mobility*, as well as a method or a computer readable medium of instructions that provides such a node with this capability, as recited in the independent claims. The Ayanoglu et al. patent also fails to teach or suggest the specific details of the node, method and computer readable medium of instructions as recited in the dependent claims. Appellant therefore respectfully requests that the Examiner's final rejection be reversed.

Respectfully submitted,



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Dated: November 8, 2004

APPENDIX

1. A node, adapted for use in a wireless communications network and being capable of determining its mobility, said wireless communications network comprising a plurality of other nodes, at least some of which being stationary, said node comprising:

a transceiver, adapted to communicate or attempt to communicate with at least one of said stationary other nodes in said network; and

a controller, adapted to determine a mobility factor of said node based on said communication or attempted communication with said at least one stationary other node, and being adapted to control a rate at which said transceiver sends information pertaining to said node to at least one of said other nodes in said network based on said mobility factor.

2. A node as claimed in claim 1, wherein:

said mobility factor represents a rate of mobility of said node.

3. A node as claimed in claim 2, wherein:

said rate at which said controller controls said transceiver to send said information is proportional to said rate of mobility.

4. A node as claimed in claim 1, wherein:

said communication by said transceiver with said at least one other stationary node enables said node to determine its distance to said at least one other stationary node.

5. A node as claimed in claim 1, wherein:

said attempted communication by said transceiver with said at least one other stationary node enables said node to determine whether said at least one other stationary node is a within a transmission range of said node.

6. A node as claimed in claim 1, wherein:

at least one of said stationary nodes includes a stationary router, adapted to route data packets which it receives that are addressed to other nodes to said other nodes.

7. A node as claimed in claim 1, wherein:

at least one of said stationary nodes includes an access point, adapted to provide said node and a said other node with access to at least one of another portion of said network and another network different from said network.

8. A node as claimed in claim 1, wherein:

said network includes an ad-hoc network.

9. A method of determining a mobility of a node, which is adapted for use in a wireless communications network, said wireless communications network comprising a plurality of other nodes, at least some of which being stationary, said method comprising:

controlling said node to communicate or attempt to communicate with at least one of said stationary other nodes in said network;

determining a mobility factor of said node based on said communication or attempted communication with said at least one stationary other node; and

controlling a rate at which said node sends information pertaining to itself to at least one of said other nodes in said network based on said mobility factor.

10. A method as claimed in claim 9, wherein:

said mobility factor represents a rate of mobility of said node.

11. A method as claimed in claim 10, wherein:

said rate at which said rate controlling controls said node to send said information is proportional to said rate of mobility.

12. A method as claimed in claim 9, wherein:

said communication by said node with said at least one other stationary node enables said node to determine its distance to said at least one other stationary node.

13. A method as claimed in claim 9, wherein:

said attempted communication by said node with said at least one other stationary node enables said node to determine whether said at least one other stationary node is a within a transmission range of said node.

14. A method as claimed in claim 9, wherein:

at least one of said stationary nodes includes a stationary router, adapted to route data packets which it receives that are addressed to other nodes to said other nodes.

15. A method as claimed in claim 9, wherein:

at least one of said stationary nodes includes an access point, adapted to provide said node and a said other node with access to at least one of another portion of said network and another network different from said network.

16. A method as claimed in claim 9, wherein:

said network includes an ad-hoc network.

17. A computer-readable medium of instructions, adapted to determine a mobility of a node, which is adapted for use in a wireless communications network, said wireless

communications network comprising a plurality of other nodes, at least some of which being stationary, said computer readable medium of instructions comprising:

a first set of instructions, adapted to control said node to communicate or attempt to communicate with at least one of said stationary other nodes in said network;

a second set of instructions, adapted to determine a mobility factor of said node based on said communication or attempted communication with said at least one stationary other node; and

a third set of instructions, adapted to control a rate at which said node sends information pertaining to itself to at least one of said other nodes in said network based on said mobility factor.

18. A computer-readable medium of instructions as claimed in claim 17, wherein:

said mobility factor represents a rate of mobility of said node.

19. A computer-readable medium of instructions as claimed in claim 18, wherein:

said rate at which said third set of instructions controls said node to send said information is proportional to said rate of mobility.

20. A computer-readable medium of instructions as claimed in claim 17, wherein:

a fourth set of instructions, adapted to determine a distance of said node to said at least one other stationary node based on said communication by said node with said at least one other stationary node.

21. A computer-readable medium of instructions as claimed in claim 17, wherein:

a fifth set of instructions, adapted to determine whether said at least one other stationary node is a within a transmission range of said node based on said attempted communication by said node with said at least one other stationary node.

22. A computer-readable medium of instructions as claimed in claim 17, wherein:

at least one of said stationary nodes includes a stationary router, adapted to route data packets which it receives that are addressed to other nodes to said other nodes.

23. A computer-readable medium of instructions as claimed in claim 17, wherein:

at least one of said stationary nodes includes an access point, adapted to provide said node and a said other node with access to at least one of another portion of said network and another network different from said network.

24. A computer-readable medium of instructions as claimed in claim 17, wherein:

said network includes an ad-hoc network.